

The Bee

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THE BEE, St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, October 13, 1902.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF New York.

FOR CONGRESS,
DR. J. F. KIMBLEY.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE,
C. J. PRATT.

FOR COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEY,
A. C. MOORE.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS.

State at Large—W. A. Morrow.
First District—William Duce.
Second District—George H. Towery.
Third District—Alban Bullock.
Fourth District—John W. Lewis.
Fifth District—Michael Minn.
Sixth District—Wesley M. Hardin.
Seventh District—N. C. Gurnea.
Eighth District—George M. Davidson.
Ninth District—Howard C. Godyell.
Tenth District—David Pryse.
Eleventh District—E. K. Wilson.

TARIFF PICTURES.

The largest retail dry goods store in the country is selling blankets of 6-14 pounds weight at \$3.75 a pair, or 60 cents a pound. These blankets bear a duty of 65 cents a pound. Is there a tax?

The workmen's friend—the Republican party.

Get out the vote and instruct the voter how to vote.

Let every Republican put forth his best efforts for the entire ticket.

Gone glimmering—the chances of both Ellis and Pettit for Congress.

On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November the tale will be told.

Don't wear a brass ring in your nose, tell a lie nor vote the Democratic ticket.

How C. J. Pratt addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd at Marion last Monday.

Beside a plea for votes in Mr. Cleveland's line of acceptance, there is nothing "in it."

Do we want Free Trade and Pauper Labor? No! No! No! Then vote the Republican ticket.

C. F. Hart, of the Morganfield Sun, will now go it alone, having bought out his partner, George Givens.

The business outlook is good, and so is the outlook for the Republican party. The two go hand in hand.

The Connecticut Democrats are in a bad way. They have a "pent-up enthusiasm" complaint, says the New York Times.

John J. Incalls is skinning the Democrats in Kansas, which will in all probability bring about a decided reduction in the price of hides.

The prosperity of Hopkins county is a just cause for congratulation. Our progress will compare favorably with any county in Western Kentucky.

After the eighth of November next, the Fourth Judicial district will be presided over by a Republican Circuit Judge—his name, Hon. C. J. Pratt, of Hopkins county.

The political outlook for the Republicans in New Jersey is exceedingly bright. Political reaction is at a high pitch. The election

of a Republican Governor in that State is an assured fact.

The Democrats say they had sworn to service some thirty-five extra police officers at Pulaski, Tenn., to protect Gen. Weaver at the time he made a speech in that city last week. Nobody hurt.

SENATOR TILLEY, of Colorado, in a recent speech at Denver, announced his intention of supporting the Republican ticket. This is a good indication that the Silver State will remain in the Republican column this year.

MR. GRAZOT, a young lawyer of Smithland, Livingston county, was last week selected by the Democrats of this judicial district as their candidate for commonwealth's attorney. Mr. J. F. Gordon was first nominated, but declined to accept.

In speaking of the McKinley law, Senator Sherman has recently had occasion to say that he considers it the best law that has ever been passed, not only for revenue, but for protection, that has had a place on our statute books.

This price of granulated sugar in September, 1902, was 4 1/2 cents a pound, against 6 1/2 cents in September, 1900. The free sugar clause of the McKinley bill means to the people of the United States a saving of not less than \$5,000,000.

The first time Mr. Cleveland ran for President he declared himself opposed to a second term; the second time he ran he gave \$10,000 to a fund to procure a re-election. At this time he is crawling in the dust before the bosses of Tammany Hall and begged them to name a price for their support. This is what the Mugwumps call "higher politics."—N. Y. Press.

FETTER'S SOUTHERN MAGAZINE for October is unusually rich in poetry. It may be well called the "Poets' number." Charles J. O'Malley has some exquisite new trains; Madison Cawein, a beautiful production; Elvira Snyder Miller, a conception of rare merit; while James Poynter Nelson and Francis Jones, the young Louisianians who have just returned from Haiti, have both contributed gems of exquisite merit.

PRESIDENT HARRISON combines all the essential qualities of a good executive. He measures his words carefully and fulfills his promises. He never plays the demagogue or sails under false colors. He is conservative and cautious, but always wins. His administration will take rank with the best the nation has ever had. We have the best government on earth, and the happiness of the people is continually enhanced by our superb administration.

We wonder if Judge Hearin, now in Madisonville, will make the Republicans of Hopkins county believe that Judge Nunn will carry Crittenden's county vote by four-fifths. Poor deluded man! He may succeed in pulling the wool over a few Democrats' eyes, but never good Republicans. Judge Nunn's majority here over C. J. Pratt, will be like the Irishman's, "nowhere to be found." Pratt and Moore's majority in old Crittenden will be a surprise to their friends and even a greater surprise to the "Judge."—Marion Monitor.

This price of cotton cloth in September, 1891, was 8 1/2 cents a yard, as against 9 1/2 cents in September, 1890; of printed cottons, 10 cents, as against 6 1/2; of iron rails, \$1.80 per 100 pounds, as against \$1.85; of steel rails, \$1.85, as against \$2.05; of steel rails, \$3.70 per ton, as against \$3.50; of binders, \$18.10, as against \$18.10; of cut nails, \$1.55 per 100 pounds, as against \$1.85; of middling cotton, per 40 lbs., 45 cents, as against 42 1/2. These are the prices of the McKinley bill having raised prices, the pet lie on which the Democracy won the Congressional fight two years ago?

"THE LONDON TIMES" is an authority on Free Trade. When it states that the Democratic tariff for revenue only is "not to be distinguished from Free Trade in the practical form in which we are familiar with it," it puts an English stamp of approval upon the principles of Calhoun and Cleveland. When it adds that no other reading of power, it is an authority on the Chicago platform than "that which would naturally follow the removal of all imports tending to bolster up particular branches of industry and commerce," it takes all the wind out of Mr. Cleveland's anti-free trade "impossible Free Trade." "The London Times" being the

witness, a vote for the Democratic party is a vote for Free Trade stripped of all disguises.

BENJAMIN HARRISON has now been President for nearly four years and while it is too soon to pronounce judgment upon his administration—however, which is universally regarded as an able one—it is not too soon to form an estimate of his personal character as exhibited in his public action.

There is, perhaps, no position in the world in which a man's character is tested as it is in that of the President of the great Republic. The labors of the office are very severe, the trials and perplexities unlimited, the pitfalls countless, and the temptations many and strong. He is subjected to the most remorseless criticism; he is perpetually assailed by denials, every favor he grants, every word he utters, is weighed and judged; and he is held strictly responsible for the remote consequences of both his acts and his refusal to act.

President Harrison is very fortunate in his equipment for this high office. He possesses a strong physique, is compactly built, has a vigorous appetite, a good digestion, full sleeping capacity, an even temper, and the power of long sustained labor. He loves work and takes a keen delight in the severest mental effort.

A college graduate, a trained lawyer, successful, and yet acquainted with adversity; a soldier with a practical knowledge of campaign battles; a local politician of the better sort; for six years a United States Senator, with a wide acquaintance with the ablest men of his day; a student of history and contemporary political movements; an independent thinker, and a close observer of men and methods, he came to the Presidency in the prime of life, fully cognizant of the exalted dignity of the position and filled with an ambition to meet worthily all proper demands that it might make upon him.

A Christian without bigotry; a patriot without sectionalism; a statesman without narrowness; a politician without bitterness; a popular leader without vulgarity, he stands before the country to-day as a typical American, honest without cant—tender-hearted without guile. He appreciates the good, the true, the beautiful, sympathizes with the poor, the ignorant, the unfortunate, and condemns all that is low, mean, or evil.—Independent, Religious, or Weekly.

STANDING BY PECK. The heads of all the labor statistical bureaus in this country, with one exception, have written to Mr. Peck commending the position he has taken regarding the inviolability of the confidential communications on which his report is based. In due time those letters will be given to the public.

These statisticians declare, one and all, that, if the partisan card against Mr. Peck shall succeed, the work of the statistical bureaus will be abandoned. It cannot be done under the Mugwump theory, if it shall be held to be law, that no communication to a department of this kind shall be made confidential, that every clerk has a right to divulge its contents, and that the secret of every man's business must be laid bare to every partisan political smelting committee that chooses to demand them. It is a monstrous assumption of power. It is an invasion of private rights that cannot be enforced by courts, congresses or legislatures. The people have some rights left as against the politicians.—N. Y. Recorder.

ADAM E. STEVENS.

Editor of the Green of the Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

Born in Kentucky, October 23, 1835.

Removed to Bloomington, Ill., in 1852.

Graduated from Central College, Danville, 1855.

Admitted to the bar in 1858. Rendered no service in war. Opposed Lincoln on stump. Elected District Attorney 1864-5. Was also Presidential elector (for McClellan) in 1864.

Elected to Congress as a Greenbacker in 1874.

Renominated and defeated by Republicans in 1876.

Nominated next time by Greenback and defeated, 1880.

RENOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS AND AGAIN DEFEATED BY REPUBLICANS IN 1880.

Appointed by Mr. Cleveland First Assistant Postmaster General in 1886.

Cut off the heads of 45,000 Republican fourth-class postmasters in the next two years.

Retired in private life with Mr. Cleveland, 1896.

He is now in the city of New York.

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THE DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA. A DISORDERLY CHAOS OF GOOD CHIEFS OF THAT STATE.

The scheme was to provide in good season ballots for the Democratic counties of the State, but without the official notification from the Republican counties until so late a date that the ticket could not be prepared in time for election day. Gen. Reeder's early suspension, however, promptly ended the project.

The miners of Harlan turned out in force last week to hear Weaver and Pettit speak at Henderson.

The most popular question now is, "Can you vote the new ballot properly?" Up to date the answer is "No."

Junie Peyton is now at work for St. Bernard at the coke works, instead of being with the Railroad Company, as formerly.

FOREMAN W. H. FARNWORTH, who reports some improvements being made at No. 8, which will considerably increase the facilities for producing coal.

The best known by the name of the Whelan will be used in carrying coal to Cula, and will have a capacity of 100,000 bushels per trip.

The demand in Chicago for soft coal is said to be greatly increasing. What a pity that freight rates will not permit Kentucky coal into the market.

Because a party saw fit to give a friend, as they thought him to be, a pleasant serenade we saw no good reason for talking the matter before the Grand Jury.

When it comes as pure a man as Mr. C. J. Pratt asking an office as a reward for his services in the past party affiliations and give him our hearty support.

A West Virginia mine was recently arrested and tried on the charge of conspiracy for intimidating the miners at one of the mines in that State. The result was he was held over for trial by a higher court.

FOREMAN FRLEY FARNWORTH, who has charge of the sinking of the best coal for the St. Bernard Coal Company, had the bad luck last week, of breaking the drill rod, and the diamond drill several hundred feet in the ground.

The report often circulated in regard to the discovery of large coal deposits in the Northwest is now said to be false. The small amount of coal which is found there is of a very uniform quality and almost worthless for steam purposes.

One of our happiest men now is Col. Wood since his return from Evansville, where, they say he acted the mugwump in the election. He is now kept busy telling of the thousands of friends he met and who he made a present of the fine cane. The Evansville paper speaks highly of the Colonel, who took great interest in showing the Kentucky products under his care.

The big coal shippers of Pittsburg, who have been contented for many years with their trade on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, are here to New Orleans and have seen it become dull and unprofitable. They have decided to branch out. They propose to look for greener pastures. The territory being pretty thoroughly covered in this country, they will go beyond the sea and offer their product for sale in Cula, as a company is organized for that purpose.

What a travesty upon justice was the trial of the anarchists in Idaho. These men took it upon themselves not only to work at reasonable wages but to resort to the murder of a brother miner who would take their places. Only three of these men were punished for their offenses and that with very light punishment, while scores of others, equally guilty, were declared innocent of any wrong doing. When citizens will allow prejudice to creep in and prevent them from administering the law rigidly, there is little protection left for the lawless.

"Statistics given out Oct. 6th by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the daily wages of coal miners in Illinois have increased during the last year 15.6 per cent. The following was furnished by the Bureau last Thursday: The statistics of coal in Illinois for the year end, July 1, 1891, as reported by the State Inspectors of Mines to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, present the following totals: Number of tons mined, 17,999,989; aggregate value of the mines, \$19,688,593; number of employees, 33,652; amount paid in wages, \$12,535,512; number of accidental deaths, 418; number of persons injured, 478. The statistics for the year ending, 1890, were: Number of tons mined, 17,999,989; aggregate value of the mines, \$19,688,593; number of employees, 33,652; amount paid in wages, \$12,535,512; number of accidental deaths, 418; number of persons injured, 478. The increase in production over the preceding year of 2,842,291 tons, and it is both the largest output and the largest year increase in production ever recorded in this State. The aggregate value of this output is greater by \$5,451,919 than that of any other year, and the amount distributed as wages is \$1,633,368 larger than ever before. There have been no strikes of importance, and as a result of recent legislation the wages of miners have been paid on a more equitable basis and at more frequent intervals than formerly. Fifty-two collieries have raised over 100,000 tons each during this year. Last year there were thirty-four in this class. Twelve mines have each produced 200,000 tons or more during the year, and twenty have delivered an average of over 200,000 tons. The largest output from any shaft was 306,465 tons, which was

MINING BEES.

We understand that a new mine will soon be opened at Houston, near Dawson.

The New Mines Company will soon have telephone connection with Madisonville.

There is in New England a shaft which has been in operation for ten years, and the number of tons of coal produced is 14,338,191 in 1890, 15,274,727 in 1891, 17,999,989 in 1892. The total number of men employed in 1892 was 33,652. The aggregate amount of paid in wages in 1892 was \$12,535,512. The aggregate value of the total production in the mines in 1892 was \$19,688,593. In 1891, \$18,571,077; in 1890, \$17,999,989.

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hoisted from the Consolidated Coal Company's No. 6 shaft at Stanton.

The number of lives lost in producing this industry during the year has been fifty-seven; last year the number was sixty. Those who have been injured so far lose time number 418. Last year it was 367. The ratio of casualties, both to the number employed and the number of tons mined, is smaller than it has been for many years. The total number of tons of coal produced in 1892 was 17,999,989. The total number of men employed in 1892 was 33,652. The aggregate amount of paid in wages in 1892 was \$12,535,512. The aggregate value of the total production in the mines in 1892 was \$19,688,593. In 1891, \$18,571,077; in 1890, \$17,999,989.

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The remains of an ancient town can be seen on the Colonel Brown place, a mile west of Anderson.

The more intelligent than the Indians of the present time, as pieces of broken pottery containing figures can be picked up in many places on the old site. The pottery resembles that which was made by the Mayan race of New Mexico. The site of the ancient city is on a level tract of land which is considerably higher than the other ground in the vicinity. Attention may be on the site of the oldest city in the United States.

GENUINE ECONOMICAL BLENDING. Place contents of package in a quart of raw or soft water, and it is ready for use. Acknowledged by housewives to be the cheapest and

